

## HIS LAST WILL A CONFESSION.

LEAVES ESTATE TO FAMILY DESEATED 40 YEARS AGO.

Only One of the Jamisons Left to Take It and He Is a Brooklyn Stationary Engineer—Father Changed His Name, Married Again—Died Horrified of Cancer.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 27.—By the will of David James, who died here on Saturday of cancer, it was made known to-day that his real name was Jamison, that he had deserted his wife and three sons in Brooklyn forty years ago, came to Pittsburgh, changed his name and married another woman, who is now dead. Under his will his son, Wilson Jamison, who lives in a tenement house at 567 Park place, Brooklyn, N. Y., will take the whole estate.

James, or Jamison, owned a number of houses and other property in the suburb of Wilkensburg—perhaps \$15,000 in value. He had cancer for fifteen years and underwent a number of amputations. First he lost his right hand, then his leg, then the entire right arm and finally even his collarbone and a part of his breast had to be removed in order to prolong his life. He was 64 years old.

The will is in the nature of an atonement to his Brooklyn family. His second wife knew nothing of his double life, and Attorney H. Q. Walker of this city, who had attended to his business for years, knew nothing until it came to drawing the will.

The will was drawn on Nov. 30, 1903, and bequeathes to David John Jamison, Wilson Jamison and Joseph Jamison, children of his first wife, Rachel Kenon Jamison, whatever property may remain after payment of debts and expenses incurred by the executor in locating the legatees. The will describes the testator as "David Jamison, alias David James," and says:

"I direct the fund remaining to be distributed by my executors as follows: To my three sons, viz., David John Jamison, Wilson Jamison and Joseph Jamison, children of my former wife, Rachel Jamison, share and share alike. The names Wilson and Joseph may not be the baptismal names of my last two sons, as I have named them above, but whether such be the case or not, my wish and will is that the residue of my estate as aforesaid be distributed share and share alike to my three sons by my former wife, Rachel K. Jamison, who some thirty-eight or forty years ago lived on Atlantic street, near Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. In case of my sons not being alive at the time of my decease, then the child or children, if any, of such deceased son shall be entitled to the share of the parent."

It is further provided that if any of the sons is dead leaving no issue his share shall go to the survivors, and that if all be dead without issue the estate shall be divided between two sisters, Mrs. William Johnson and Mrs. Alexander Ray. The will was filed yesterday afternoon. Jamison had been unable to write his name owing to the disease which took his arm and he made his mark with his left hand. Attorney Walker, who is the executor of the estate, will go to New York at once to see Wilson Jamison.

Wilson Jamison of 567 Park place, Brooklyn, the only living son of the Pittsburgh man, is 40 years old and is employed as an engineer in the Home for the Aged in Herkimer street near Albany avenue at a salary of \$18 a week. He lives in a tenement with his wife. He hadn't heard of his father's death until a SUN reporter called on him last night.

After the reporter had asked Jamison if his first name was Wilson and had explained who he was, Jamison said:

"I'm a hard working man and there is nothing that a newspaper can want with me."

"Did you have two brothers named Joseph and David?" asked the reporter.

"I did," replied Jamison, "but why do you ask?"

"I can tell you something interesting if you will give me the first name of your father," said the reporter.

"David J. Jamison was my father's name," was the reply. "I never knew him, for he ran away when I was a baby."

The engineer called his wife and asked for the interesting story. The reporter told briefly about the despatch from Pittsburgh.

Jamison listened to the story with a look of incredulity. His wife clasped her hands and prayed that it might be true.

"I hope it is," said Jamison finally. "We certainly need the money. Still, we have worried along without it, and I guess we could finish our lives without it, too. It makes you feel queer to have some one call on you and tell you your father is dead when you have never seen that father."

"I was the youngest of the three children. David was the oldest. He died ten years ago and Joseph died three years ago. Joseph was accidentally killed by illuminating gas while he was boarding at Rockaway avenue and Fulton street. Neither had any money, and I had to pay the funeral expenses of both."

"Mother made her home with David up to the time he died, and then she came to live with me. She died last August. Poor mother! How she suffered and how hard she worked to raise her three sons."

"Rachel Kenon was mother's maiden name, and she was born in Ireland, as was my father. After father went away mother had to work hard to keep her children from starving. She did all kinds of work, such as washing. After we grew up we often asked about our father, but mother never wanted to talk about him. David remembered him well, and so did Joseph."

"As boys we had hard knocks. Mother kept us at school as long as she could. While I was going to school I worked a few hours each day for Capt. Lightfoot at 3 Bowling Green. After I left school I got a job as a fireman on the old Brighton Beach road, and then after I had served my apprenticeship I was promoted to an engineer. When that road practically went out of business my uncle got me the job I have now."

"When mother and the children were deserted we were living at Atlantic avenue and what was then called Old Grove road. If my father made a fortune he certainly didn't lay the foundation of it when he was living with his family. I believe he worked on some railroad when he was with mother. He had two sisters. One married Alexander Ray, who now lives at 128 Rogers avenue, Brooklyn. Mrs. Ray is dead, and her husband, who is well to do, has been very kind to me. Mrs. Ray, strange to say, died of cancer just as you say my father did. My father's other sister was the wife of William Johnson of Wood-

have avenue, Ozone Park, L. I. She died recently. Her husband is living and he is in comfortable circumstances."

Alexander Ray was overjoyed.

"So the old fellow did do the right thing at the last, did he?" asked Ray. "It is near time."

"I could never understand what made him go away, and his wife, if she knew, never would tell. She always denied there was any trouble previous to his disappearance. Rachel Kenon was her name and she came of a good Irish family. Jamison was good stock, an ancestor and I were brought up together in County Monaghan, Ireland. Soon after marrying he came to this country and for a while he lived and worked as a laborer on Staten Island. Then he moved to Brooklyn."

"His two sisters came to this country soon after him. Jamison had a brother in this country before he arrived here. David was killed in the civil war. David was also a veteran of the civil war."

## CHICAGO STRIKE MORE SERIOUS.

2,500 Teamsters Now Out, and Almost Every Business May Be Affected.

CHICAGO, April 27.—The teamsters' strike has taken a most serious turn, the greatest industrial conflict in the history of the city is believed to have begun. Already 2,500 drivers are out, and the number will be increased to-morrow.

Employers will force the fighting, and they promise to make the struggle sharp and decisive. To-night the Fair and the Boston Stores discharged their drivers, not waiting for them to strike. The drivers were out in most of the big street stores then, and it was realized that there must be a fight.

Business was badly crippled to-day. Within the next two days it may be paralyzed, but the merchants have weighed the consequences and are ready for the issue.

That a Federal injunction will be asked for to-morrow is practically certain, and the Federal troops will follow the issuance of the injunction is the belief of the employers as well as the fear of the labor leaders. No one expects that the police will be able to cope with the situation, which is hourly growing worse.

Threats to extend the strike so as to include every union man and woman in Chicago are heard, and some of the radicals are openly advocating such a policy. Every business in Chicago with three or four exceptions will be involved. Restaurants and hotels were affected to some extent to-day, and thousands of patrons of the department stores had to carry home their bundles.

Strike leaders announced to-day that newspapers, hospitals and all undertaking establishments would be exempted from the strike list. The United States mail wagons will, of course, not be interfered with.

Beyond these exceptions no promises are made. Even cab drivers will not haul patrons to the department stores where the strike is on. The business of the seven railway express companies was almost completely tied up to-day, as far as delivery by wagons lies.

The packers have not been drawn into the conflict yet, but their drivers have orders not to haul meat to any of the express depots or to railway depots where the goods are to be sent by express. That will in all probability result in a strike of packing house teamsters to-morrow. Very little rioting was indulged in by the strikers to-day.

## TO EXONERATE HILPRECHT.

But Reporter Will Criticize Him for Being Too Romantic in His Writings.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—Dr. Herman V. Hilprecht's inquisitors held their last meeting to-day. There were no anti-Hilprecht men present. The report in the matter is almost ready and will be given out next Tuesday. It will exonerate Hilprecht from the charges of gross unscientific conduct and will sustain his contention that he discovered the temple library at Nippur.

It will criticize him, however, on one or two points. One of these will be a mild reproof for being too romantic in scientific books devoted to the subject of Assyria. One of the points under this head which the report thinks deserves special censure is said to be a remarkable narrative of the discovery of the temple library at Nippur, which Hilprecht is said to have written in a romantic and unscientific manner.

It will also point to the fact that they have had to dig into their surplus to the extent of \$5,000,000 in the last four or five years to pay their dividends, which have averaged in the neighborhood of 8 per cent.

"They can regulate us, but they cannot confiscate our property," said one of the highest officials of the company yesterday.

Any reduction in the price of gas at this time, said Charles F. Mathewson, attorney for the company, "would set back for a decade the plans of the Consolidated for an improved service. It would check the Astoria improvement and necessitate the retention of the present generating plants in Manhattan."

"Will the company make any propositions to the Legislature looking to a compromise in this matter?"

"None whatever. The company cannot consider for a moment any proposition looking to a reduction in price below \$1 a thousand cubic feet. This agitation came at a most inopportune time—at a time when we are planning great improvements for the benefit of the public, such as the removal of Astoria and the betterment of the service generally. If any reduction is enforced now the public cannot have any regard for efficiency of service and benefits to the city. We can not spend on improvements money we haven't got."

In regard to the talk about a bill preventing one corporation from holding stock in another Mr. Mathewson said:

"I cannot comprehend that the Legislature can revoke its previous enactments under which our company has made purchases of stock in others. We do not own all the stock of the various constituent companies, and the rights of the minority stockholders must be considered if any such action is contemplated."

## WOMAN IN AUTO WRECK.

Cheered Up When She Hadn't to Go to Station and Gave Driver \$100 for Bail.

Bicycle Policemen England chased an automobile from Forty-fourth to Fifty-fifth street last night and arrested the driver. In the auto was a woman, who began to cry.

"Oh, what will I do!" she said. "If I'm taken to a police station I will be ruined."

Both the cop and the driver assured her she would not have to go to the station. When she heard that cash bail would liberate her driver she handed him a \$100 bill. Then she left the automobile and got to a cab.

The driver was Harold A. Barnes of 104 West Fortieth street.

## ALL NIGHT WORK ON GAS BILLS.

STEVENS COMMITTEE PLANS TO MAKE ITS REPORT TO-DAY.

Meanwhile the Consolidated Is Ready to Fight in Court Any Legislative Price Reduction—Investigators Say They Haven't Yet Fixed Maximum.

No word had reached the outside world from the gas chamber in the Fifth Avenue Hotel at midnight. Inside were gathered the Republican members of the investigating committee, pad and pencil in hand, figuring as if their lives depended upon it, while Schoolmaster Hughes walked up and down among them giving out sums from the \$50,000 word record of the testimony taken at the City Hall.

The floor was littered with waste paper, cigar butts and stumps of lead pencils, and on the faces of all was the haggard look that comes from loss of sleep. Four coolies, stenographers, working in relays were filling book after book with potboiled dictation to them as the members of the class finished one sum and tackled another.

"We are bound to finish this job if it takes all night," said Chairman Stevens, who came out for a breath of fresh air. "In fact, we do not expect to get the report finished until 7 o'clock in the morning. We will take it to Albany on the Empire State Express, which leaves here at Grand Central at 8:30 o'clock, and present it to the Legislature before the day is over."

"In the meantime all talk as to the nature of the report or the bills to be introduced regulating the price of gas and electricity may be put down as pure guesswork. As a matter of fact, the committee has not yet decided what prices will be recommended. We haven't come to that point yet, because we have devoted ourselves thus far to making an abstract of the testimony taken."

"How about the bill to prohibit one public service corporation from owning the stock in another of the same kind doing business in the same territory?" he was asked.

"There may be such legislation," the Senator replied cautiously. "I have never said there would not. On the other hand, I have never said there would be such legislation."

Earlier in the day Assemblyman Merritt broke away long enough to tell the reporters that there would be a clear statement of facts gathered from the testimony taken and that the recommendations it contained would be logical deductions from these facts.

"Everything will be logical," said the Assemblyman, cheerfully. "On that you may depend. We found out certain things. They suggest certain logical conclusions, and we make recommendations based on them. That's all there is to it."

To questions about such practical details as prices of gas and electricity the Assemblyman said:

"Like everything else the committee does, the prices determined on will be logical in conformity with the facts gathered from a thorough investigation of the lighting situation."

Mr. Merritt practically admitted that the lighting bill or bills would be of a general character and would not therefore come before Mayor McClellan for action.

"The Board of Light," said he, "will be responsible for the bill and they should not share the responsibility with the Mayor. It will be easy to make it a general measure by making it apply to cities of more than 1,500,000 inhabitants. Of course, this would mean New York alone, but then it would be complying with the letter of the Constitution."

It is evident that the Consolidated Gas Company and its allied corporations are going to make a fight in the courts as the Legislature makes any deep cuts in the prices of gas and electricity. The Consolidated officials declare that they have proved that it costs them 65 cents a thousand to manufacture and distribute gas and that to this should be added 10 cents a thousand for depreciation which will result from moving their generating plant to Astoria. This would leave them but about \$5,000,000 a year for dividends on a capitalization of \$50,000,000.

They also point to the fact that they have had to dig into their surplus to the extent of \$5,000,000 in the last four or five years to pay their dividends, which have averaged in the neighborhood of 8 per cent.

"They can regulate us, but they cannot confiscate our property," said one of the highest officials of the company yesterday.

Any reduction in the price of gas at this time, said Charles F. Mathewson, attorney for the company, "would set back for a decade the plans of the Consolidated for an improved service. It would check the Astoria improvement and necessitate the retention of the present generating plants in Manhattan."

"Will the company make any propositions to the Legislature looking to a compromise in this matter?"

"None whatever. The company cannot consider for a moment any proposition looking to a reduction in price below \$1 a thousand cubic feet. This agitation came at a most inopportune time—at a time when we are planning great improvements for the benefit of the public, such as the removal of Astoria and the betterment of the service generally. If any reduction is enforced now the public cannot have any regard for efficiency of service and benefits to the city. We can not spend on improvements money we haven't got."

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## WEDDING EMPTY CHAIR LEFT.

Organist of Harlem Church Must Hunt Up a New Set of Singers.

The ranks of the choir at Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, at 122d street and Lenox avenue, are being depleted by weddings. The steepest member of the choir to marry is Mr. Alice M. Tenney, the widow of Herman Tenney, a candy manufacturer, who died a few years ago. Mrs. Tenney was married yesterday afternoon to Joseph Noyes Hooker of the National Trust Company. The wedding took place at Holy Trinity Church and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. H. P. Nichols, rector. Philip S. Babcock, a brother of the bridegroom, was the best man, and Mrs. Donald W. Brown was the matron of honor. Mrs. Tenney was one of the contraltos in the choir, and she met Mr. Babcock some years ago.

Tuesday E. J. Slavy, one of the tenors in the choir at Holy Trinity, was married to Miss L. H. Smith a soprano in the choir. The marriage took place at the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church. They have both been members of the choir for a year. F. H. Potter, the choir soloist of the choir, will be married to Miss Rosester, the daughter of a Presbyterian missionary in the Philippines, in May.

## POPE'S MESSAGE TO IRELAND.

Gives Audience to John Redmond and Expresses Sympathy With Irish Party.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, April 27.—The Pope to-day gave an audience to John E. Redmond, the leader of the Irish party in the British House of Commons, who was accompanied by the Bishop of Antigonish.

His Holiness, after intercessory questioning Mr. Redmond regarding the religious, industrial and political situation in Ireland, said that the Irish National party was the defender of Roman Catholicism in Ireland because that was the national religion, and it was a national party.

He added that he sympathized with all law and peaceful efforts to win liberty for Ireland and full civil and religious rights for her people. He sent the apostolic benediction to the members of the party and their families, and gave Mr. Redmond his portrait, on which he had written:

"To our beloved son, J. Redmond, leader of the Irish party in the House of Commons, with the wish that he, together with his equally beloved League, using all legal and peaceful means, may win liberty which makes for the welfare of the Catholic Church and the whole country, we impart our apostolic benediction with particular affection."

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## LOOMIS DENIES THE CHARGES.

AND BOWEN WILL BE MOVED FROM VENEZUELA.

Mr. Loomis's Denial Is Similar to One Made to the President When the Charges Were Filed and Which Satisfied the President That They Were Baseless.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Secretary of War Taft, acting in behalf of President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hay, to-day called on Francis B. Loomis, the Assistant Secretary of State, to make a complete answer to charges affecting his official conduct while serving as American Minister at Caracas, Venezuela. These charges, it was disclosed, were formally made by Herbert W. Bowen of New York, who succeeded Mr. Loomis as the American Minister at Caracas.

It became known also that President Roosevelt was determined to transfer Mr. Bowen to another post. This transfer will take place soon, probably before the President returns to Washington, and will be only one of several changes among American Ministers to South American countries. Mr. Bowen, it is understood, will be succeeded by Irving W. Dudley of California, the present Minister to Peru.

Mr. Loomis gave out the following statement to-night, in which he denied all the charges made against him by Mr. Bowen, although he did not admit that they had been submitted officially.

"In view of certain charges affecting my official character, published in the New York Herald, April 26, and again referred to in that paper's issue of April 27, and otherwise widely circulated, I think it proper to make the following statement:

"These charges were in substance, first, that while acting in my official capacity as United States Minister to Venezuela I obtained considerable pecuniary benefits from the New York and Bermudez Asphalt Company, and that a check showing the payment of \$10,000 to me by that company is now in the possession of President Castro.

"This charge is an absolute falsehood. I never received, directly or indirectly, in any manner or form, any money or property or other thing of value or any promise or suggestion thereof from the New York and Bermudez company, or from any one acting in its interest or behalf."

"Americans who have lived in Caracas know that rates of exchange between the United States and Venezuela are high there, owing to unsettled conditions in practice, and that at times it is impossible to purchase New York exchange at Caracas. On my final departure from Venezuela as Minister I had money in a bank in Caracas. I wished to convert my Venezuelan money into United States money, and I exchanged checks at the posted United States Government rates with the manager of the New York and Bermudez company at Caracas, my check to the company calling for Venezuelan money, and my check to the cashier for United States money."

"It was a simple business transaction. American Ministers have similar difficulties in exchange and similar transactions in many parts of the world where exchange is fluctuating or impossible to obtain. The transaction was absolutely free from evil doing or evil influence or suggestion, and I thought of it as a simple business transaction."

"The second charge made is that while Minister to Venezuela I purchased a claim of 20,000 bolivars (or \$4,000) against the Venezuelan Government and then used my influence as Minister to collect the full amount from the Government. I never purchased or owned or had any interest in any claim against the Venezuelan Government, and I never prosecuted in any manner or form any claim against the Government, except in obedience to instructions from the Secretary of State after submitting a full report of the case to him."

"The third charge is that I agreed with Mr. Meyers to use my influence to adjust an obligation to the amount of \$10,000,000 for a consideration of one-seventh of that sum, or nominally \$1,400,000.

"I never agreed or promised or suggested, directly or indirectly, in any manner whatever, that I would use my influence to adjust any obligation against the Venezuelan Government. The charge is absolutely false."

The charges now made officially by Minister Bowen against Assistant Secretary Loomis have been known in part at least, directly or indirectly, in any manner whatever, that I would use my influence to adjust any obligation against the Venezuelan Government. The charge is absolutely false."

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